# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF REVISION. LITTLE HOPE OF ACTION BY THIS CONGRESS-THE POWER OF THE MINORITY TO BLOCK BUSINESS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- Nearly everybody admits now that the only hope of tariff revision by this Congress depends upon getting the subject into the hands of a conference committee. If that can be done it will make comparatively little difference

In STATOR OF CLANDARY STATUS CURRENCY IS the services the eogregation sang the hyun be done it will make comparatively little difference whether the Senate or the House bill shall be the basis of conference action. The chances are that the Senate the House long before the Ways and Means bill leaves that body, if ever it shall do so. The House has already spent six days on 178 of the 475 separate paragraphs in the dutable list; and if every working day of the next fortught should be given to the bill it would be still unfinished, unless Democratic obstruction of the rules of the House can the power of the minority to precease that be curtailed or taken from them. It has been suggested that no pro forms a mandments be allowed, but that would do no good whatever. The plan has allowed been suggested of treat, need complete schedule as a single paragraph, or even of doing the same thing with the entire dutible list, which is contained in section 2.503 of the Revised Statutes; but probably no Representative of experience believes that either one of these schemes could be carried through. The plan truth is that the House, when in Committee of the Whole, can proceed no faster than a minority of thirty members may choose to allow; and in this case the free trade Democrats show no disposition to consent to a dizzy rate of speed, Luiess they change their tacties very soon, the friends of the Ways and Means bill might about as well drop it. If the bill is passed and sent to the Senate it might be practicable to send it to a conference committee without much delay,

In the House there will be no way to get the Senate it in pight be practicable to send it to a conference committee without much delay,

In the House there will be no way to get the Senate it in the House there will be no way to get the Senate it in the House conference committee without much delay,

In the House there will be no way to get the Senate it in the House there will be no way to get the Senate in the confidence of the committee, while another member

In the House there will be no way to get the Senate bill on the road to a conference except by suspending the rules. As already stated in The TRIBUNE, it is taken for granted that the Senate will pass the bill within the next ten days, if at all.

The action of the Senate and House respectively, from this time forward, will be watched with deeper interest, as showing the points of disagreement respecting rates of duty. Some basis for comparison has already been established. There is a radical disagreement between the two Houses on the "similitude" section, one using the word "highest" where the other the daily stifug of the House to begin the Committee must adjust. will pass the bill within the next ten days, if at all. tion, one using the word "highest" where the other uses the word "lowest." In schedule A of the House bill a considerable number of items are found on the dutiable list, which in the Senate bill are found on the free list. The items are neither so numerous nor important, however, as to prevent a prompt agreement by a committee of conference. In the same schedule the differences in rates are of comparatively small importance.

In Schedule B, earthenware and glassware, the Senate adopted the classification of Tariff Commission, while the Ways Means Committee adhered to the one now in use, and it is consequently somewhat difficult to compare the rates. Upon china, percelain, earthen, stone and crockery ware, etc. decorated, the House fixed the rate at 65 per cent ad valorem; the Senate put decorated earthen stone and crockery ware in the "not specially enumerated" class, and upon the others fixed the rate at 60 per cent instead of 65 per cent. Both the Senate and House fixed the rate on plate white china, percelain, etc., at 55 per cent. The House imposed a duty of 55 per cent on all earthen, stone or crockery ware, white, glazed or edged, and not specially enumerated. The Schate enlarged this class in the manner before described,

and made the rate 50 per cent. According to the estimates of pottery manufacturers and importers the importations of decorated earthen, stone and crockery ware last year amounted to about \$1,000,000, one-seventh of all the importations, while four-sevenths were of while earthen ware, one-seventh white china and one-seventh decorated china.

The House fixed the rate on green and colored glass bottles, etc., filled or empty, at 35 per cent advalorem, and the Senate fixed the rate at  $\mathbf{1}^{1}_{2}$ cents per pound on empty bottles, etc., and 30 per central valorem if filled. On fint and lime giass bottles and vials, empty or filled, the House made the rate 35 per cent and the senate fixed it at 40 per cent and valorem. Cylinder and crown glass, penshed, is rated at 2½ cents per square root to 40 cents per square root to 40 cents per square foot, according to size, in the Rouse bil, which are the present rates, equivalent toud valorem rates ranging from 10 to 63 per cent. This kind of gass is threwn into the "not spe-cially enumerated" class in the Senate bill and rated at 40 per cent ad valorem. Upon unpossibil cystness, crown and common window-gins the rates fixed by the House bill are the same as those Tates fixed by the House bill are the same as those now imposed, and the same also as those recommended by the Tarif Commission. The remaining alems of the glassware senedule have not been yet disposed of by the House, but the rates recommended in each case by the Ways and Means Committee are the same as those already adopted by the Senate Committee of the Ways and Means Committee on made as to when the new tariff will go into effect if passed. Both bills provide that the act shall take effect July 1, 1883.

The ignorance exhibited by some Representatives.

act shail take elect July 1, 1883.

The ignorance exhibited by some Representatives in the amendments they ofter and the speches they make on the lattil bill can hardly be realized except by those who see and hear the discussion. General Wheeler, of Alabama, for example, moved that ection-seed oil-upon which the committee recommended a duty of 30 cents a gallon—be piaced on the free list, because it yields a revenue of only \$1.50 last, they ornits a gamen-be-parent on the list, because it yielded a revenue of quiy \$1.50 last year, and he was a tounded when Representatives from efter co. him and protested—one of them curty advising him and protested—one of them curty advising him not to "make a blank fool" of himself. Mr. Springer only, but me Messrs. Tucker and Carissle, who have the reputation of possessing good sense, have armed themselves with the census bulletin containing themselves with the census bulletin containing statistics of manufacturers showing the amount of capital investes, the value of materias used and of products, the amount paid in wages and the number of mands employed. By a process of simple audition and division, any of these free trade statesmen is able to show that every branch of manufacturing yields annual profits of 30 to 50 per cent upon the capital invested. They leave out repairs and tenewals of machinery—which it is estimated cost more every year in a cotton or woollen mill than the wages pand for common labor estimated cost more every year in a cotton or woollen mill than the wages paid for common labor amount to—leave out salaries of officers, commissions, insurance, taxes, interest on the plant, "leave out more than they put in," as Senator Frye expressed it, and then grow red in the face and expressed it, and then grow red in the face and expressed it. presed it, shd then grow red in the face and exhaust themselves in denouncing the "tariff robbors" and "millionnaire monopolists" who are "hicking the small cardings of the poor farmers and workingmen in order to hill their own pockets." It may be dishencedy instead of ignerance that hills pages of The Record daily with these deceifful calculations and false conclusions, but day after day they are repeated, and will probably continue to be to the very end of the chapter.

# A PLAN TO PASS A BILL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- It is expected that all Repeblican Representatives who are not detained by illness will be in their seats to-morrow, when an effort will be made to pass the Legislative Appro priation bill under a suspension of the rules. There is a report that this attempt is to be postponed or abandoned, but Chaleman Hiscock said this evening that the programme has not been changed, and that the Speaker had said to-day that he would recognize Mr. Cannon, if desired, to make the motion to-morrow. Mr. Hiscock assured the Speaker that for his part he most carnestly desired

It is thought that every Democrat who really desires a revision of the tariff by this Congress will vote with the Republicans on Mr. Cannon's motion,

preceded it, and has resulted in great economy of expenditure without cripping the public service. The bill of this year preserves these good results, and establishes the reform on a firmer basis than ever. The only new legislation is a provision increasing the "office hours of the executive departments from seven to eight," against which there is, of course, an outcry from the clerks, and some of the minor offioutery from the clerks and some of the minor offi-cials. Most of the heads of departments and bureaus have for years given at least eight hours a day to office duties.

IN FAVOR OF UNLIMITED SILVER. THE FRIENDS OF A SAFE AND STABLE CURRENCY IN A MINORITY ON THE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, ginning:

tire output of all the silver mines in the country and coin it into "buzzard" dollars.

As for the remaining Republican member of the committee, Mr. Payson, his position will be well enough understood when it

the daily sitting of the Boose to begin the Committee, it is sufficient to say that it comprises Mr. Bland, the father of the "buzzard" dollar; Mr. Hazletine, a Missouri Greenbacker, who above all things craves "cheap money"—the cheaper the better; General Rosecrans, whose views agree with those of Mr. Belford; and Messrs, Singleton, of Missouri Rosecrans, whose views agree with

those of Mr. Belford; and Messrs. Singleton of Mississippi, and Keese, between either of whom and Mr. Biland there is no room for choice.

Mr. Burchard, the Director of the alint, who appeared belove the House Committee on Comage, weights and Measures yesteriny, did not recommend the continuance of the silver coinage as was erroneously stated. He was present by invitation of the chairman of the committee to give, if opportunity officied, his views and his reasons for favoring the suspension of the silver coinage as recommended in his annual report and as proposed by Mr. Fisher's bill. Before the formal meeting of the committee the proposition to issue for the purposes of money bullion certificates upon silver bullion deposited at the minis and sub-freasures was discussed, and Mr. Burchard stated his objections thereto, but he aid not give his views with regard to suspending the coinage of silven.

EX-JUDGE BLACK AND THE MORMONS. HE ARGUES THAT THE ANTI-MORMON LEGISLATION IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-J. W. Came, the newly admitted delegate from Utab, and others sent here from the convention which framed the constitution under which they hoped that Utah might be admitted in the Union as a State, are making strong opposition into the Union as a State, are making strong opposition and the Union as a State, are making strong opposition into the Union as a State, are making strong opposition into the Union as a State, are making strong opposition. The inev table question is whether history is valuable.

The inev table question is whether history is valuable and the inevaluable properties. new "Auti-Higamy" bills now pending, they insist will have the effect to deprive the people of their constitutional securities for life, liberty and property, put them under the complete domination of their is aclous

enemics and cut them up root and branch. Ex-Juege Jeremiah 8. Black, as counsel for the interests above indicated, has made an claborate argument before the Judiciary Committee of the House during the just week. In this argument he took the ground that the matters to which these laws relatedto property -were in their nature more parety domestic, tion applies. If they have not a right to make their self-government at all. But they had that right the right belonged by nature and as a great principle of universal law to every separate community seitled upon public lands with the consent of the Federal Government. When these people colonized themselves beyond the limits of the States they, did not beave their liberties behind them. The freedom of the community result necessarily from the freedom of the individ-uals that compose it. This was the very principal that triumphed in the success of our Revolution. No one can deny it now except for reasons which would have made him a Tory to 1776. The right of local self-gov rament is reserved by the Constitution to the people of the Territories as distinctly and clearly as to the States. A subject on which Congress cannot legislate in a State is manifestly beyond its power in a

Mr. Black asserted that what is called the Edmunds bill but which the Senator of that name certainly did not draw up; expressly puts its constitutionality on the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in the Territories. He denounced this as simply false. No over local affairs in the Territories more than in the States. Powers not given are withheld. This is a mere usurpation; a gross violation of the Constitution which, if wifally committed, is a hideous crime. He also contended that these acts as passed and proposed were not only unconstitutional but anti-constistimution which, if willally committed, is a hideous crime. He also contended that these acts as passed and proposed were not only unconstitutional but anti-constitutional. The Edmunds bull carefully provides a mode of packing juries, and, not satisfied with that, it inflicts the pantisiment of total disfranchivement without any trial or conviction at all. What is worse, if worse be possible, it operates or postfacto. Besides, the enemies of free government think themselves justified by the Hoar amendment in seizing all the local offices and their public money. Another provision is now proposed which will infailibly destroy the existence of the Legislatore; still another disfranchises all female voters, though their rights are as clearly vested as those of male citizens, and though they are admitted to be innocent of every offence treept that of casling their ballots in favor of homest and free government. It is a bill of pairs and penalties, but to punish polygamy but to strike the whole people of a Territory with the blasting curse of political slavery. The constitutionality of the act to regulate marriane and divorce has been much questioned as an invasion of religious freedom. But Mr. Black soid that was not his polut. He protested against all this legislation as a perfidious outrage upon tree civil theety of a recombe was a perfidious outrage upon tree civil theety of a recombe was against all this legislation as a perfidious outrage upon gainst all this legislation as a perfidious outrage upor the civil liberty of a people who are, and of right ough

THE WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- The treaty with Mexico now pending in the Senate proposes to submit the claims of Benjamin Weil and the La Abra Mining Company against Mexico to a retrial. These claims amount to \$1,200,000, and under the treaty of 1868 they were to be paid to fourteen annual instalments. In June, 1878, Congress authorized the President to withhold payments until a retrial should be had or until it should otherwise direct. Since then Congress has taken no action in the untter, although reports were sent to it by the President in 1880. The subject, however, has been one on which considerable correspondence has passed between the United States and Mexican governments during the past four years. In 1878 Mr. Zamacons, the Mexican Minis-ter, informed Secretary Evaris that the Mexican Government was in possession of conclusive evidence of fraud in both cases. Later he submitted to Mr. Evarts docu ments to prove that the cotton which Well pretended had been seized from him by the Mexican Govern ment was never in his possession, and that the La Abr. Company gave up its mines, because they did not pay

## DISCUSSING THE BIBLE.

DR. NEWMAN'S ANSWER TO MR. NEWTON. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman had a congregation numbering over two thousand people in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church last night to listen to a reply to the sermons of the Rev. R. Heber Newton on the Bible. Every seat in the immense auditorium was filled, and to accommodate all it was necessary to place chairs in the space between the pews and the platform. At the opening of the services the congregation sang the hymn be-

call in question the reliability of the instorant statements of Scripture, for him to call in question only awakens surprise out tills us with grief and pain, it is not my purpose on this occasion or on any other occasion to give attention to personalities. Those who have uttered sentiments different from the consensus of the Christian world are to be respected in their extense of investigation and personal liberty and for their attainments. With persons I have nothing to do. In this hand of intellectual freedom we are bound to accord to every one the right to speak for himself and think for himself in the proper piace. But not in discussed the recent utterances from a Christian pulpit against the Bible. If they have not been reduced to a book or a pamphlet they have been printed in the press. and to say that these reports are not reliable is to impress the integrity of the Press and of the reporters, many of whom are men of intellectual culture as a republic to report and write on the subject as the men who speak. The utterances have gone to the world. The evil is done, and if on revision these utterances of the press are corrected, yet they are old. They are found in Diderot's Cyclopedia, in Volney's "Rams," in Colenso's book on the Pentatence, by Pantalene, and then in another book the author of which I never mention in the house of I farael," in his donial of the Mocard and of straw. If the usus longer than inspiration, more words than reason, more poetry than lorge, in his irrashy book these objections have been retailed, so I do not want to fight a man of straw. If the usus longering the propose it has the strawn because of the people the old infide banquet.

What are the objections made and the inverse hard writers were capacle of historical in the historical portates of the Biele are not reliable; that the strain words the people the old infide banquet, in the factorical portates of the Biele are not reliable; that the strain is but a beautiful legend; that the giving of the inverse were also the nathem

not be diverted from my subject to discuss it. The bold ascertim is made that be sense he reasted what was prevaient he made it is good. Now it is near that was prevaient he made it is good. Now it is near that commensurative instances have been handed do not to a commensurative instances. It is such a commensurative instances, the cause has some a commensurative instances, every passenal immediated for ascrifice, referred to the story, and to dearly it is to deny the divine argue of that grand sacrifical system which symbolized in the On Testament the coming of Carlat. The cuchaist instance of presents the critical some configuration recognizes the story, and or occurred to the control of the commensuration from the control of the story and the Cross have no significance of the story of the Carlien of Eden is not as true as God himself.

Chivary and the Cross have no significance if the story of the carrier of Eder is not as true as God himself.

Another reason assigned for the assault on the Bible is the abountmobe levidnoss which we are told should be eliminated from it. That there is in it that which is offensive to good taste I adout, but that it should be eliminated I question. The integrity of instary is of more importance than the medicity of the record. History must be complete and consecutive, especially when it has a bearrow on the fluture of peoples. Is it possible to preserve the integrity and consecutiveness of the littlery of our own time without the Barration of the limitary of our own time day! Somethines these marratives fire the Barration of the people and accomplish great things. During the recent persecutions of the Jews in Russa, what was it that attred New York, crowded a hall with people and called out that thriling cracery! Was it assessed that the rights of those people were denied them, or was it not also that beautful Jewesses were being ablused by the sembolarizane of Russia? I do not pleat for these liminorshiles but only for the integrity of the record. The occurrences are not recorded to excite impurity, and do not. Where is the man in the past or present who can astribute the beginning of his downward course to the lible! Besides, these said facts were condemned by God. They are in the legislative portion of the Bible, and speak may mad in our pulpits real against evil, but daro not speak their writh. Lace are some men in the world. I want to canonize, and some I want to canonize happened the property of the Pauline are condemned on the pauline for my cannot be not properly and some in want to canonize happened the property of the pauline of the future tense, and being used in proposely and governed by this rule of grammar they appear harsher than they are inferned in the pauline in the month of grammar the importance of which the second of the surface of the second of the surface of the second of the surface of

Typidal recently lectured against talm and said the un-dulatory theory was the right one. Now a Seatchman says both were wrong and the oscillatory theory is says both were wrong and the oscillatory theory is the right one. Dr. Newman continued in this strain, contrasting

datements from Huxley and Darwin, and quoting Sir William Thompson against Huxley's theory of the evo-lution of the norse, the concluded by appealing to the young men in the congressation to hold to the hible, as the oldections to it are not founded in fact and cannot

# INFIDELITY'S MANUFACTURED GOD.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage commund his series d sermons upon the Bible as the Fifth Avenue Raptist Church in Forty-sixth-st. yesterday. He announced his text as the same from which he had preached the previous Sunday, namely "Tny word is truth." Dr. Armiinge spoke in part as follows;

will thus be drawn from the Democratic ranks. If this expectation is realized and the Republicans can muster 145 votes of their own, the motion will probably prevail.

An effort appears to be making in some of the Republican newspapers which lean toward free trade, to create the impression that it would be a dreadful thing to pass this important bill in the manner proposed. The bill carries a large appropriation, it is true, but every item thereof is required by law to be made, and while the total amount recommended is about \$50,000 greater than lest year, it includes the pay, mileage and other allowances of thirty-two additional Representatives, however, the Mexican proposed to brigger was a vast improvement over any that had No book has had such a remarkable history as the Bible

Luke, and they could not write above their own level. As is well known, the Jews were the most intolerant nation in the world, and yet the Bible is wholly against that soirit. They were ambitions, and continually watched for the coming of a Messiah who should conquer all nations and thus give pre-eminence to the Jewish people. The New Testament, however, taught them the humility of children and commanded them to treat the meanest man with kindness. They were narrow and exclusive, but the scriptures taught the brotherhood of man, for they placed the Greek, the barbarina and the Jew upon the same platform. The simplicity of its teachings was a rebuke to Koman extravagance. Although eighteen centuries have rolled by since the last Jew laid down his pen, whole nations are found under the convictions of the book. If it is not from God, who then does it come from! Does corruption create purify! Does disease create health!

Indeflity has endeavored to manufacture a God for the Bible. The sceptic axis he cannot believe in a God who creates men with weak and wicked natures and then sends them to hell because thoy do not live right. Neither can I or anybody else. That's a home-made God, and not the God of the Bible. The Bible God is the father and friend of man, and grieves over his children when they go astray. There is not a single desirable attribute of character which cannot be found in the God of the Bible. No port, painter, scientist or philosopher can duplicate the character of Jesus Christ. If men can give a better Bible I am really to accept it; if men can find a better Christ than the Christ of the Scriptures, I will leave the old and accept the new; but until that time comes no man has a right to ask me to give up either Christ or the Bible. The history of the life of Socrates is not so well attested as it the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

THREE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE BOOK. The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, of the Fourth Universalist Church, Fifth-ave and Forty-fifth-st., preached yesterday on the three interpretations of the scriptures, taking his text from the Gospel of St. John

The first interpretation he defined as the mechanical, that declares every word of the Bible inspired by God. Moses, Ezekiel and Luke are stated by one authority to be the very expression of God, and Trezellius says the books of the Old Testament show as truly his floger as the two tablets of stene. This makes the Bible an authority in geology as in theology, but it does not account for different narrations of the same fact, varied quotations of the same passages, nor for the individual characteractics shown by different writers. Tacsecond interpretaictics shown by different writers. It assects that considers the Scriptures as no more than any other inspiration of genius. This denies revelution and does not explain the character of the Biole. The rational Christian interpretation believes that the writers of the New Testament were inspired to reveal divine froths, but does not regard the Biole as an authority in science. It accepts Christ's words as defining prophets' mirroles.

### A TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR CHITTENDEN.

A memorial sermon on the life and character of the late Professor Alonzo Chittenden, president of the Packer Institute, was preached at the Brooklyn Temple. in Clermont-ave., last evening, by the Rev. J. D. Fuiton Dr. Fuiton's subject was, "The Lile that Lives," and his text was taken from Hebrews XI, 4: "Being dead he yet speaketh." He said that the dead professor's voice is heard in 20,000 homes, and numbers have been enriched through his influence

NOT ASKED TO ACT ON MR. NEWTON'S CASE.

It was stated in a religious paper last week that a memorial signed by a unfority of the Episcopal clargymen of this city had been presented to Bishop Potter, requesting him to take official action against the Rev. R. Heber Newton, because of his recent sermons on the "Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible." The article right and blong tess of the liber in the names of the Rev. In Henry C. Patter, of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Marganius, of Trinty Church. Hishop Potter salid has origin to a reporter of The Trinuxg that no such memorial had been presented to him.

## RALL LODGED IN THE NEWARK JAIL.

William A. Hall, the defaulting clerk of the City

quire a promise from the United States that be wond be tred for forgery only was that if was thought theoreticals to ask the American Government not to break faith.

# EAILEOAD NEWS.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON INLAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.) Bosron, Feb. 4.-The first meeting of the New-York and Boston Inland Railroad Company in Mussachusetta was held Saturday in the office of the New York Construction Company in this city. Samuel E. Hule, of Keene, N. H., presid d. The certificate of incorporation issued by the State of Massachusetts was accepted, and the company organized by the election of a Board of Directors, as follows: J. R. Bodwell, of Hallowell, Me.; Charles Burleigh, of Fitchburg; William Botch, of Boston; Moody Merrill, of Boston; George Cooke, of Boston; John H. Buttrick, of Lowell; Samuel L. Ham, of Peabody; William H. Draper, of Milford, Mass.; Ham, of Peabody; William H. Draper, of Milford, Mass.; H. E. Morgan, of Milford, Mass.; George W. Johnson, of Milford, Mass.; Charles T. rabin, of Mostpelier, Vt.; Moses Weister, of Madre; H. A. Blood, of Fitchourg. This company is already organized in Connecticut and New-York. The plan for capitalization has not yet been agreed upon. It was the purpose of the projectors of tals enterprise to put everything on a cash basis.

# EXTENSIONS TO THE PACIFIC.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rail road Company has made considerable progress with its projected connection through Sonora, Mexico, with Guay-mas, a port on the Gulf of California. It is believed that the road will be open through from Albiquerque some time this year. The company acquired control f the Sonora Railroad a year ago. At that time about ninery miles of the road had been completed to Hermostile from Guaymas. Since then a large part of the line had been finished in the direction of the northern boundary line to Mexico. There is to be built a link of fifty miles northward from the frontier to a connection with the Southern Pacific. This line is to be used jointly by the Southern Pacific and the Atchison roads. From Albuquerque the Atchison extends southward to Deming, on the Southern Pacific. From Deming westward to the connection with the Sonora road, the Atchison Company has a traffic contract for the use of the Southern Pacific for a distance of about 130 miles. The cost of the Sonora line to Guaymas is estimated at about \$6,000,000.

The telegraphic report that the California Southern Radroad, which is now built from San Diego, Cal., to Colton, on the Southern Pacific, proposes to build eastward to the Colorado River, does not receive credence from well-informed railroad man. The California Southern is not owned by the Atchtson Company. It was built by Boston capitalists, and its president, Thomas Nickerson, was formerly president of the Atchtson. But wails there might be a narmony between the two interests, the ownership of the California Southern is independent of the Atchtson. The Atlantic and Pacific is now being built westward from Albuquerque to The Needles, a point of the Colorado Biver, where connection while he made with the Southern Pacific, now building castward from Mohave, Call. It is hoped to make the connection this spring. Mohave is some distance above Coltan, so the California Southern could secure a line to the Atchtson read without outding any new tend, provided it could arranges triffer confract for the use of the Southern Pacific from Colton to the Colorado River, by way of Mohave. A well-known railroad man connected with Southwestern Pacific people would object to such an arrangement and would not be disturbed by an extension of the California Southern to the Colorado. to build eastward to the Colorado is not credited in railroad circles here that the Archison people pripose to establish any line of stemmers to the Chinese ease from Graymas or San Dieze, or a constitue to or gen. The Somera real, it is thought is intended to benefit the Alcatson road only through McKican (raffic.)

was rescued from the water but died from the shock of the immersion. His wife said that he had been insane

A little girl was walking on the street the upon their faces. The reverse of this was true of the Bible.

Bible.

The men who wrote the Bible were all Jews except a tuenet under him! "—(Burnington Free Press.)

## ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

WORK IN WATER COLORS AND OILS. SALES OF ETCHINGS AND WATER-COLORS-EXHIBI-

TIONS PRESENT AND TO COME-NOTES OUT OF

The opening week of the water-color exhibition brought the usual large attendance and fair returns in the way of sales. There have now been ever 100 pictures sold for a total amount in the neigh-borhood of \$12,000. The galleries have been well lined with picture-gazers during the daytime, and often uncomfortably crowded in the evening, although evening is but a poor time for seeing water-colors. That the exhibition will be pecuniarily successful may safely be as-sumed, but it remains more than doubtful whether the sales will attain the generous proportions of last year. Of the thirty pictures sold during the past week the more important are "The Old Home," C. D. Welden, \$300; "Triffin'," A. B. Frost, \$350; "Watermelon Time," Alfred Kappes, \$60; "Peasant Weather," H. W. Ranger, \$80; "A Summer Day on the Coast," Francis A. Silva, \$150; "A Caral Corner in Venice," William Sartain, \$200; "Genesce Meadows," C. H. Eaton, \$60; "Old Print and Fresh Flowers," F. W. Freer, \$250; "The Dream Window," F. W. Freer, \$400; "Cinderslia and the Slipper," Hugh Newell, \$200; "Newly Married," E. L. Henry, \$250; "On the Hudson, Autumn," Harry Allehin, \$75; "In the Retreat," E. Leon Durand, \$75, and "Still Life," Louis E. Delius, \$75.

There have been nearly fifty etchings sold during the past week, and the amount received for etchings is about \$900. Among those sold have been "Folly Cove, Mass," "Low Tide" and "In the Harbor," by J. C. Nicoli; "Old Comrades," by F. T. Merrill; "The Old Block House," by J. M. Falconer; "Gloucester Harbor" and "Old Acadian Inn Yard," by Stephen Parrish; "A Quay at Rotterdam," by Storm Van Gravesande; "Autumn" and "Evening, New-York Bay," by Henry Farrer; "The Inlet," by A. F. Bellows; "Wienskie Creek" and "A River in Holland," ber Kruseman Van Elten: "Poplars at Southampton, L. L." "Old British Fort," "Deer Island Bridge" and "A Summer Boarding Place," by Leroy Milton Yale : "Sawley Abbey," by Francis S. Haden; "Return from the Fields," by Bastien Le Page; "From Under the Trees," by Benjamin Lauder; "A Meadow View," by H. W. Robbins; "The Old Waterwheel," by J. J. Calahan; "Old Mill," "Mill River" and "Near Newport," by C. A. Platt, "Buffalo's Head," by Heywood Hardy; "A Beggar," by Pfectuni; "Market Day," by F. S. Church, and "Cochrane's o' the Craig, Strathaven," by M. Nimms Moran.

The exhibition of the Society of American Artists will open at the American Art Gallery about the middle of March, while the Academy exhibition will be from April 2 to May 12. The exhibition of the Boston artists at the American Art Gallery will be followed by the fir-texhibition of the American Art Club. This is an organization which was revived some three years ago, composed chiefly of the younger artists. The meetings were held in prettily occurated rooms on Sixth-ave., and the club has been largely social in its purposes, forming a pleas-ant meeting point for the discussion of new sketches and art matters in general. The membership has increased until it now numbers over sixty. Charles H. Miller is the president and Bruce Crane the secretary. The exhiof the club will open on February 14.

There are two partings belonging to the estate of the

inte Robert L. Stuart in Kanedler's gallery. One is "On the Battledeld," by Knaus, which tells the story of a fr e fight at a German inn. The dance has ended in confr efight at a German ion. The dance has enced in con-fusion. The hero, in a highly dishevelled condition, arands definitly reals for his next opposing. One un-formate lies on the floor rubbing his back, several men-are heatating on the stairs, while a woman and the portly or heatra leader, who is in the musicians bal-cony, are endeavoring to restore peace. The other pic-ture is a life-size portrait of Mr. Stuars, his strong feature showing against a reddish background, painted

by Madrazo.

The first exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of William A. Hall, the defaulting clerk of the City Controller's office, Newark, was lodged to the jall in that city yeasteriax, after an absence of thirteen months in Canada. Descrive Rener and Deputy Sheriff Wright left Toronto with him on Saturday afternoon, and arrived in Newark shortly before 5 o'clock. Hall was descred and quit during the trip. He was handenfied to one of the office a all the time. He wors a light overcoat, which he had now when arrested hast May. He is gentee in appearance and pleasant in his manner. Though he was a trendered by Canada for forgery the most important charge availast him is that of embezzing \$10,0000 of the city's money, its fee a confident that he cannot be convicted of lorgery, but fears that he nay be treef for embezzienceat. To try him for the latter offence he contends would be a breach of faith with the Canadian G-veriment, since embezzience is not a crime for which a man may be extraided.

The first exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Etches closed on Saurday. The members have the constaint of feeling that they have brought together the floost collection of etchings which has been publicly exhibited on this side of the water; but in their case, as with the exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Etches closed on Saurday. The members have the constaint of feeling that they have brought together the floost collection of etchings which has been publicly exhibited on this side of the water; but in their case, as with the exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, the persual would not be desired faithering in this city. In Philadelphia the wealthy-leisure class upon whom artists always largely depend, is represented with comparative spartness. While there is far from being the lavis head of the water; but in their case, as with the exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, the persuation of echings which has been publicly exhibited on this side of the water; but in their case, as with the exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, the pers latter offence be contends would be a breach of faith with the Canadian G everament, since embezzionent is not a crime for which a man may be extradi ed.

Hall was given cell No. 1, which is near the warden's office. He said to a reporter that be did not change a certain figure in the Controller's book, which constitutes an alleard forzery, and he argued that he cannot be tried for embezzionent. He to viewed the long extradition proceedings in four Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the decisions against him were not sound. One of his Canadian courts, and contended that the last exhibitions have streamed as the last exhibitions than in the categories and send-excational exhibitions than in the categories a

Newrotheless the efficials of this cityenne showed a reverence for art to which it would be hard to find a parallel in New York. Thomas Saliv's old home stood directly in the path of a new street. The venerable artist clong to the spot endeared to much so many associations, and the city fathers met and resolved that while Sully itved the competition of the street should wait and his homes remain untouched. This was done, and not multi Sully's death in 1512 was the street on through. But this praceful bit of southward have become known to all who follow the work of the eight and rectified forth, but have for the schert's needle. Forth, boran and Nerly are familiar names, while the spiennic private collections of block and while work in the city afford a substantial piles de resis once for exhibitions.

From questions ome innessas and at the exhibition of the Etoning tub it would appear that the purely rectailed part of this art is not senerally understood. It is known that the aim of eching is to obtain a design on a metal plate from which as impression can be taken with a roler price. The same is true of line-engraving, but the methods of eichning are different. To secure an impression from a metal plate the design must be included appart; the fared with printer's link, the surface of the plate falled with printer's link, the surface of the design, the plate placed on the bed of the press, a sheet of most paper list upon it, and the whole preased through between the reliefs, so that the most paper is pressed into the furrows and pile of the plate, and the whole preased through between the reliefs, so that the most paper is pressed into the furrows and pile of a the plate, and an impression is taken. But while in engraving the born or graver is used, which requires considerable force to make torsions, in eiching the artist employs a needle, supplementing it with soid. A depper plate is usually acet, although also and select are sometimes employed, and this is first covered with a thin coating of wax. neadle, supplementing it with soid. A copper plate is usually used, although gloc and steel are sometimes employed, and this is lirst covered with a thin coating of wax or some resinous substance. The design is drawn upon this ground with a steel point or needle, each touch of course laying have the metal beneath the wax. When the drawing is complisted the plate is exposed to the action of an acid, or mordant as it is called. This attacks only the metal where it has been bared by the lines of the design, while the remainder of the plate is protected from the action of the mordant by the wax. The design is therefore botton to the plate by the innest of the design, while the remainder of the plate is protected from the action of the mordant by the mordaet, each line being converted into a furrow, while the depth and breath of the lines are regulated by the size of the points used, and the time of exposure to the scid. These intended to be very delicate are exposed to the soid of a very short time, and then stopped out, or protected against the acid, by a covering of variath laid on with a break, while other lines are litten deeper according to the gradations required. Then the impressions are taken as required. It should be added that almost every eloker employs variations of the process peculiar to himself, but based on the same idea. In dry point cobing the drawing is done with a seel point directly upon the bare copper, must producing a bur or ridge of metal on either side of the line, which retain the link. Neither ground cornects is used. Missouth is produced by carrying a "rocker" across the plate, and its sharp teeth form a series of may pits, which retain the link and cause a very dark impression, aithough the little ridges of metal left between these pits can be reduced by scraping according to the gra-ations deemed. In soft ground scenage, the wax in other reduced by according to the gra-ations deemed. In soft ground scenage, the same teemed to be a deared. In soft ground scenage, the same teem of the s the little ridges of metal left between these pits can be reduced by scraping according to the gravations cleared. In soft ground cleaning, the wax or other residual substance used is mixed with tailow, and paper land over the ground, on which the design is drawn in pencil with a varying pressure so that on ruising the paper nore of less of the ground address to it. Then follows he usual bitting in. These are the more common modifications of cleaning, although, properly speaking, dry odd it is not stelling at all, as the latter name toughts the

ise of add.

Municusy's "Christ before Pilate" is on exhibition in he towal institution, dissolveter, lingland, and has itiracied a profound interest, which apparently shows, unparatively speaking, no failing of from the interest troused by the exhibitions of this work in Paris, Vienna.

The Landon Globe says of Alma Tadema's "Cleopatra," The Landon Globe says of Alma Tadema's "Cleopatra," recently added to the collection of this artists works at the Greaters added to the collection of this artists works at the Greaters of Gallery: "The singlet closes is the first meeting s' Marc Antony with "The serpent of the Alice," He dding in nor hards the Insignal of sovereighty, and enveloped in a white robe of these as Globahamus that it reveals the certon of her ampire but not exuberant form, this "most triumphal lady" rectines in her barge. On one side of her is a Nubian girl, and on the other an Egyptian maiden with a chapiet of loos leaves on her head, playing on a pipe. These figures are projected from the direct rays of the sun, but are liminized by a glow of light and color reflected from the water and from the gold colored draper as sanging from the campy over their bands. In the prow of the book, on a lower level than the rest, for two swarthy men burning incense in currously formed sliver vessels. The fierce light of Diego, or a cent flac to Organ. The monora road, it is thought is antended to be note the Atcatoon road only through Mexican traffic.

SURTIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

Stephen Roth, a cabinet-maker and a native of Germany, age seventy-two, living at No. 37 West Houston-at, jumped off Pier No. 42, North River, and attempted to drown liftness, at 4 a. m. yesterday. He was rescued from the water but died from the shock of the barreagher. He wife said that he had been being to a liver who comes to the exhibition are water of the patient's aims, it will seem be not the shock of the barreagher. He wife said that he had been being the patient's aims, it will seem the strength and constitution are water of the patient's aims, it will seem to be called the water of the patient's aims, it will seem that his life was

too ceuch abandoned to the depicting upon canvas, in an interantiable series of indi-length portraits but slightly varied, some three or four conspicuous types of woman's levelures or woman's peculiarity. A frequent, not a constant, absence of suched will strike people very much. It will be remarked, too, by mo a perfectional udges, that of the science of composition Resecti was

about as naively ignorant at the end as he was at the beginning. Trained judges of art will be unable to omit to notice a continual incorrectness in the diranchise amount of the figure. Did the artist ever dre we hand perfectly as a planter of the trainers, whether the rich and varied to the receiver of the continual training and the continual training and the second of the training and the second of the characters halting. But over and above certain high intellectual qualities which a reality careful study of his characters halting. But over and above certain high intellectual qualities which a reality careful study of his work makes apparent, he had the true instincts of a paluter. The beauty of the visible world seemed often enough for him, and he was alive to a degree in which only one Englishman out of ten thousand is severalize, to luxury of color and loveliness of contour. Apparently it often satisfied him to assemble which he can was the objects which to his senses had the most of loveliness in line and hue. These were sometimes a beautiful and sometimes an eccentric humanity, and instruments of nusic, and flowers, and leaves, and noble draperies. Most of what he learned, he learned, in the Shakespearian phrase, "out of women's faces," and the "Lady Beauty" that he followed so assistancing "in many ways and days," was a being owning little relationship with that more tranquil beauty of the fields or that larger beauty of the skies which is revealed to the student and the lover of landscape. Beauty, to be beauty to about as naivery ignorant at the end as he was at a begroning. Trained judges of art will be unable to omit

### DR. BJERRING AND THE PRESBYTERY,

The Rev. Dr. Nicholas Bjerring, for many years in charge of the Greek Catholic Chapel in Secondave, delivered a lecture last night in the New-York Presbyterian Church, in West Eleventh-st., on "Christianity in the Greek Church." He gave an account of the division between the Greek and Roman churches, the adoption of the Greek Church by Russia, and explained its customs.

From private letters received from Russia, Dr. Bjerring has been informed that the Russian Government is about to close all its foreign chapels, including the one in this city, and he has been offered an important position as an instructor if he will return to Russia. He has declined the offer, as he has been an American citizen for several years and is in sympathy with American institutions and does not wish to leave this country. No official order closing the chapel has been received, but the pastor has asked for instructions regarding the property connected with it. For several weeks Dr. Bjerring has been preaching in Protestant pulvits. He has preached in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Crosby's; the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, Dr. Newman's; and the St. Paul's Methonist Episcopal Church, Dr. Chapman's. Recently he conducted the weekly recture in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hall's While serving in a Greek Catholic chapel, it is said that Dr. Bjerring has held more Evangelical views and been more pronounced in his Protestant opinions than he could have been in Russia. The statement has been made that he proposed soon to leave the denomination in which he has been so long a minister and enter a Protestant body of ministers. A member of the Presbytery of New-York said last night that at the meeting of the Presbytery next Monday in the Scotch Church, the name of Dr. Bjerring will be proposed for membership. He said that probably there would os no opposition to his admission. A reporter of Titz Tribuse asked Dr. Bierring if the report was true that he intended entering the Presbytery.

"I will not deny the state

my position for a few days. You can eas, however, that it is rumered that Dr. Bjerring intends uniting with one of the religious bodies, without mentioning which one."

### BASEBALL NOTES.

The Harvard University basebalt nine will be selected from fourteen men, who are now hard at work in the gymnasium. The list of the candidates is as follows: H. T. Allen, '86; S. E. Winslow, '85; J. A. White, '84: Smyth, '84; Phillips, '86; Lowell, 83; Lovering, '84; Keep, '84; Hoyt, 85; Hamlin, '84; Folians-bee, '85; Crocker, '85; Beaman, '85; Appleton, '84. Crocker, Lovering and Beaman were on last year's team. Smyth and Winslow are contesting for the pitcher's position, with the chances slightly in favor of the latter, who was pitcher of last year's freshman team and whose delivery is v.ry effective. Allan, it is claimed, will be a strong addition to the nine, no having done some line work behind the bat inc the Beacons.

The Northwestern League will hold a meeting in Chi-

The Northwestern leaves of the Northwestern 19.

Keefe will coach the Harvard College team and Ward the Yale. Both players belong to the New-York League

There will be no liquor sold at the Pole Grounds dur-"Harry Wright says that Providence will win the same championship this year, with Chicago second

and Cleveland third.

The Yale College team will be made up from the following men: Hubbard, captain, '83; Camp, me fical section, '84; Jones, '84; Hopkins, '84; Rooth, '84; Slocum, '83; Souther, '84; Childs, '83; Liwrence, '84; Lyon, '84; Carpenter, '83; Terry, '85; McKee, '84; Stone, '85; Richards, '85; Griggs, '85. Hubbard, Camp, Jones and Hepkins played in last year's team.

# CONFIRMING ITALIANS.

At Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-st., about sixty Italians were confirmed yesterday. The Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York, together with Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, and other ciercy took par in the services. The Rev. Or. Stander, ag nileman of Italian descent, preached the sermon, the cases his text Merk vi. 3.1 "the last his hands upon a few sick took and healed them." A text the sermon the consumation ceremonies took pinces.

# AN ITALIAN STABBING CASE.

Two Italians named Michael Mambra and Glovanni Cartoloni engaged in a fight last night in the yard of No. 451 Washington-st. Cartolont drew a dagger and stabbed Mambra in the right breast inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. Cartologi was accested.

# SOME CURRENT TOPICS IN CHICAGO,

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-Considerable of a flurry was occasioned ast week by the discovery that the western Union Telegraph Company had never been incorporated under the laws of ill nois, and that certain persons in Chicago, taking advantage of the failure, had filed articles of incorporation as a telegraph company under the Western Union name. H. D. Calvin, manager of the United States Express Company in this city, was one of the corporators, though he has since resigned at the request of his company. It now appears that the express company is guilty of the same failure, and that certain persons in Springileld have obtained articles of incorporation of the United States Express Company.

How many more Dromios will turn up remains to be

The courts dealt with some important matters last week. Judge Moran rendered two decisions, one granting a man-datory injunction as prayed by the Mutual Union to compei the Western Union to receive its messages at regular rates, and transmit them in the order of their receipt, and the other disposing of the bucket-shop cases, the Court holding that they are gambling institutions and not entitled to the quotations of the Board of Trade. The telegraph decision refers only to day dispatches. The deci-

s.on as to night messages is reserved.

The begus commission firms in this city, who have been guilled the grangers all over the West to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are also in trouble. The victims have clubbed together to proscoute them, and employ first class counsel. Warrants are being served as fast as they can be made out and the confi-dence operators are in constarnation at the prospect be-fore them.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to recog-A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to recognize the criminal classes. By the provisions of this mild persons convicted of an intense science are to be considered as belonging to these classes. On the trial of since persons it is to be lawful to show that the, belong to such classes, and then they may be convicted upon a preponderance of evidence. No such person can be sentenced to the Fernicultary for less than five years. Theatrical new peasesses liftle interest. Modjects appears at his Vicker a Theatric his week, "foliathic "one in upon its accord week as a decided success at the Grand Opera House, and James O'Neil beguns a week's engagement at the Academy of Music. It is reported that Lamet has offered McVicker \$225,000, cash down, for his theatre, which is not within \$100,000 of the interesting the stage of the decided success at the Grand Color of the interesting the stage of the decided success at the Grand operation, and James O'Neil beguns a week's engagement at the Academy of Music. It is reported that Lamet has offered McVicker \$225,000, cash down, for his theatre, which is not within \$100,000 of the interesting the stage and severely injured blueself.

# NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4 .- C. H. Baldwin, recently promoted as a Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, is the owner of "Sang Harbor" at this place. which has been rented for the coming season to San

F. Barger, of New-York. E. W. Willard, a cottage owner, and daughter, have

gone South for the winter.

The next paster of the United States Congregational

Church will be the Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Amberst, Mass, who will be the successor of the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., new paster of the Brick Church, New-York. On Taursday evening there was a large gathering at Casino Hail, the attraction being Longfellow's tableaus. Evangeline" was brautifully recited by Miss Charlotte Wayland, who goes to New-York next to read at the homes of many of Newport's prominent cottagers.

Cornellus Yanderbitt, of New-York, will again occupy

Last wach Dr. W. A. Wheeler, of Charleston, S. C., was married to Miss Sara G., daughter of George Poices, married to Miss Sara G., daughter of George Peicee, supervisor of the Old Colony Steambout Company; and R. Hammet Sanbury, son of Senator Seabury, of Spring licht, Jacs, led Miss Anna Kelly to the altar.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hopkins and the Rev. Mr. C. E. Barrows and wife nave gone Souta for the winter.

W. F. Gerhard, who has a cottage nere, has removed to New-York for the winter.

The engagement of Nathan Matthews, jr., of Boston, to Miss Sargent, of this city, has been announced.

A little fellow, two and a half years old, saw

lightning and usard thunder for the area time, the other day. Running to his mamma, with very big eyes, he ex-claimed: "Light! Go bump, bump, bump on the root!"